

First, Physicians for Human Rights, and the Bahrain Center for Human Rights of severe mistreatment of detainees, including acts rising to the level of torture;

Whereas the Government of Bahrain has investigated and prosecuted individuals who were only peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression, political opinion, and assembly;

Whereas the Government of Bahrain has continued to prosecute civilians, including medical professionals, in military-security courts;

Whereas cases continued to be tried in the military-security courts despite promises by the Government of Bahrain to transfer those cases to civilian venues;

Whereas the military-security courts' procedures and actions severely limited due process rights or complied with due process formally rather than substantively;

Whereas the Government of Bahrain's recent promises to have civilian courts hear the appeals from military-security courts are insufficient to rectify the due process violations that occurred at the trial stage;

Whereas the Government of Bahrain has moved quickly to prosecute and sentence political opponents to lengthy prison terms, while at the same time slowly investigating, or failing to investigate at all, government and security officials who appear to have committed or assisted in human rights violations against political opponents;

Whereas Physicians for Human Rights has documented that the Government of Bahrain's security forces have targeted medical personnel by abducting medical workers, abusing patients, intimidating wounded protesters from accessing medical treatment, and sentencing medical professionals to lengthy prison terms in the military-security courts for protesting the government's interference in treating injured protesters;

Whereas the Government of Bahrain has destroyed more than 40 Shi'a mosques and religious sites throughout Bahrain since February 2011;

Whereas Bahrain's legislative lower house, the Council of Representatives (Majlis an-nuwab) is constituted of disproportionately drawn districts that violates the principle of equal suffrage for Bahraini citizens, particularly the Shi'a community;

Whereas the Government of Bahrain employed tactics of retribution against perceived political opponents, dismissing more than 2,500 workers, academics, medics, and other professionals from their places of employment;

Whereas the Government of Bahrain has violated international labor standards through the dismissals of the aforementioned citizens;

Whereas the Department of Labor has received an official complaint regarding the failure of the Government of Bahrain to live up to its commitments with respect to workers' rights under its Free Trade Agreement with the United States;

Whereas the state-run media of Bahrain have gone beyond legitimate criticism of political opponents towards explicitly and implicitly threatening the physical safety and integrity of those opponents specifically and the Shi'a community generally, creating greater animosity amongst the entire population and making reconciliation of all Bahraini citizens more difficult;

Whereas the Government of Bahrain has expelled international journalists and stopped issuing visas to journalists on grounds that do not appear to be justified by legitimate safety or security concerns;

Whereas the Department of State included Bahrain among a list of countries necessitating additional human rights scrutiny in a

June 15, 2011, submission to the United Nations Human Rights Council;

Whereas the Government of Bahrain has taken limited positive measures in recent months, including agreeing to allow the establishment of the Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry (BICI) composed of well-renowned international human rights experts who are authorized to investigate human rights violations and recommend measures for accountability;

Whereas the BICI human rights report is due to be submitted to the Government of Bahrain on October 30, 2011;

Whereas the Department of Defense notified Congress on September 14, 2011, of a proposed military arms sale to Bahrain worth approximately \$53,000,000;

Whereas the Department of State notified Congress on September 13, 2011, of a proposed obligation of Foreign Military Funds in the amount of \$15,461,000 for the upgrading and maintenance of certain military equipment;

Whereas other military allies of the United States, including the United Kingdom, France, Spain, and Belgium, have suspended or limited certain licenses and arms sales to Bahrain since February 2011;

Whereas evidence gathered from protesters by the Bahrain Center for Human Rights indicated that tear gas canisters used against peaceful protesters contained markings which showed they were manufactured in the United States; and

Whereas providing military equipment and provisions for upgrades to a government that commits human rights violations and that has undertaken insufficient measures to seek reform and accountability is at odds with United States foreign policy goals of promoting democracy, human rights, accountability, and stability: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LIMITATION ON CERTAIN PROPOSED SALES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND DEFENSE SERVICES TO THE KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN.

(a) **LIMITATION.**—The issuance of a letter of offer with respect to each proposed sale of defense articles and defense services to the Kingdom of Bahrain referred to in subsection (b) is hereby prohibited unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the Government of Bahrain is conducting good faith investigations and prosecutions of alleged perpetrators responsible for the killing, torture, arbitrary detention, and other human rights violations committed since February 2011;

(2) the prosecutions of alleged perpetrators in paragraph (1) is being carried out in transparent judicial proceedings conducted in full accordance with Bahrain's international legal obligations;

(3) the Government of Bahrain has ceased all acts of torture and other inhumane treatment in its detention facilities;

(4) the Government of Bahrain has released and withdrawn criminal charges against all individuals who were peacefully exercising their right to freedom of expression, political opinion, and assembly;

(5) the Government of Bahrain is permitting nondiscriminatory medical treatment of the sick and injured, and is ensuring unhindered access to medical care and treatment for all patients;

(6) the Government of Bahrain is protecting all Shi'a mosques and religious sites and is rebuilding all Shi'a mosques and religious sites destroyed since February 2011;

(7) the Government of Bahrain has redrawn the districts of the Council of Representa-

tives (Majlis an-nuwab) in a proportional manner that allots the same number of residents, or reasonably nearly the same number of residents with minimal variation, for each district;

(8) the Government of Bahrain has lifted restrictions on government employment, including in the military and security forces, based on discriminatory grounds such as religion and political opinion;

(9) the Government of Bahrain has reinstated all public and government-invested enterprises' employees who were dismissed from their workplace for peacefully exercising their right to freedom of expression, political opinion, and assembly;

(10) the Government of Bahrain has set standards for private sector compliance covering the reinstatement of its employees who were dismissed from their workplace for peacefully exercising their right to freedom of expression, political opinion, and assembly;

(11) the Government of Bahrain is protecting the right of all individuals, including political opponents of the Government, to peacefully exercise their right to freedom of expression, political opinion, and assembly without fear of retribution;

(12) the Government of Bahrain has ceased using the media under its control to threaten the physical safety and integrity of political opponents and other Bahraini citizens, particularly those in the Shi'a community;

(13) the Government of Bahrain is permitting the entry of international journalists to Bahrain except in extremely exceptional cases where the Government clearly shows with evidence and in good faith that the entry of an international journalist is a legitimate safety or security concern;

(14) the Bahrain Commission of Inquiry (BICI) has submitted its final report to the Government of Bahrain;

(15) the BICI's final report's factual findings and conclusions are consistent with information known to the Secretary of State about the human rights violations occurring in Bahrain since February 2011;

(16) the Government of Bahrain is undertaking good faith implementation of all recommendations from the BICI's final report that address alleged human rights violations by the Government of Bahrain since February 2011; and

(17) the Government of Bahrain has undertaken a good faith dialogue among all key stakeholders in Bahrain which is producing substantive recommendations for genuine reforms that meet the reasonable democratic aspirations of Bahrain's citizens and comply with universal human rights standards.

(b) **PROPOSED SALES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND DEFENSE SERVICES.**—The proposed sales of defense articles and defense services to the Government of Bahrain referred to in this subsection are those specified in the certifications transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(b)) on September 14, 2011 (Transmittal Number 10-71).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 288—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING OCTOBER 9, 2011, AS "NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE WEEK"

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr.

REED, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 288

Whereas in 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt established the first national wildlife refuge on Florida's Pelican Island;

Whereas in 2011, the National Wildlife Refuge System, administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, is the premier system of lands and waters to conserve wildlife in the world, and has grown to more than 150,000,000 acres, 553 national wildlife refuges, and 38 wetland management districts in every State and territory of the United States;

Whereas national wildlife refuges are important recreational and tourism destinations in communities across the Nation, and these protected lands offer a variety of recreational opportunities, including 6 wildlife-dependent uses that the National Wildlife Refuge System manages: hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, photography, environmental education, and interpretation;

Whereas more than 370 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System have hunting programs and more than 350 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System have fishing programs, averaging more than 2,500,000 hunting visits and more than 7,100,000 fishing visits;

Whereas the National Wildlife Refuge System experiences 28,200,000 wildlife observation visits annually;

Whereas national wildlife refuges are important to local businesses and gateway communities;

Whereas for every \$1 appropriated, national wildlife refuges generate \$4 in economic activity;

Whereas the National Wildlife Refuge System experiences approximately 45,700,000 visits every year, generating nearly \$1,700,000,000 and 27,000 jobs in local economies;

Whereas the National Wildlife Refuge System encompasses every kind of ecosystem in the United States, including temperate, tropical, and boreal forests, wetlands, deserts, grasslands, arctic tundras, and remote islands, and spans 12 time zones from the Virgin Islands to Guam;

Whereas national wildlife refuges are home to more than 700 species of birds, 220 species of mammals, 250 species of reptiles and amphibians, and more than 1,000 species of fish;

Whereas national wildlife refuges are the primary Federal lands that foster production, migration, and wintering habitat for waterfowl;

Whereas since 1934, more than \$750,000,000 in funds, from the sale of the Federal Duck Stamp to outdoor enthusiasts, has enabled the purchase or lease of more than 5,300,000 acres of waterfowl habitat in the National Wildlife Refuge System;

Whereas 59 refuges were established specifically to protect imperiled species, and of the more than 1,300 federally listed threatened and endangered species in the United States, 280 species are found on units of the National Wildlife Refuge System;

Whereas national wildlife refuges are cores of conservation for larger landscapes and resources for other agencies of the Federal Government and State governments, private landowners, and organizations in their efforts to secure the wildlife heritage of the United States;

Whereas 39,000 volunteers and more than 220 national wildlife refuge "Friends" organizations contribute nearly 1,400,000 hours

annually, the equivalent of 665 full-time employees, and provide an important link with local communities;

Whereas national wildlife refuges provide an important opportunity for children to discover and gain a greater appreciation for the natural world;

Whereas because there are national wildlife refuges located in several urban and suburban areas and 1 refuge located within an hour's drive of every metropolitan area in the United States, national wildlife refuges employ, educate, and engage young people from all backgrounds in exploring, connecting with, and preserving the natural heritage of the Nation;

Whereas since 1995, refuges across the Nation have held festivals, educational programs, guided tours, and other events to celebrate National Wildlife Refuge Week during the second full week of October;

Whereas the Fish and Wildlife Service will continue to seek stakeholder input on the implementation of the recommendations in the document entitled "Conserving the Future: Wildlife Refuges and the Next Generation", which is an update to the strategic plan of the Fish and Wildlife Service for the future of the National Wildlife Refuge System;

Whereas the week beginning on October 9, 2011, has been designated as "National Wildlife Refuge Week" by the Fish and Wildlife Service;

Whereas in 2011, the designation of National Wildlife Refuge Week would recognize more than a century of conservation in the United States and would serve to raise awareness about the importance of wildlife and the National Wildlife Refuge System and to celebrate the myriad recreational opportunities available to enjoy this network of protected lands: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning on October 9, 2011, as "National Wildlife Refuge Week";

(2) encourages the observance of National Wildlife Refuge Week with appropriate events and activities;

(3) acknowledges the importance of national wildlife refuges for their recreational opportunities and contribution to local economies across the United States;

(4) pronounces that national wildlife refuges play a vital role in securing the hunting and fishing heritage of the United States for future generations;

(5) identifies the significance of national wildlife refuges in advancing the traditions of wildlife observation, photography, environmental education, and interpretation;

(6) recognizes the importance of national wildlife refuges to wildlife conservation and the protection of imperiled species and ecosystems, as well as compatible uses;

(7) acknowledges the role of national wildlife refuges in conserving waterfowl and waterfowl habitat pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755, chapter 128);

(8) reaffirms the support of the Senate for wildlife conservation and the National Wildlife Refuge System; and

(9) expresses the intent of the Senate—

(A) to continue working to conserve wildlife; and

(B) to manage the National Wildlife Refuge System for current and future generations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 289—CELEBRATING THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF REVEREND FRED LEE SHUTTLESWORTH AND HONORING HIM FOR HIS TIRELESS EFFORTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST SEGREGATION AND HIS STEADFAST COMMITMENT TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF ALL PEOPLE

Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. REID of Nevada) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 289

Whereas the Reverend Fred Lee Shuttlesworth was born on March 18, 1922, in Mount Meigs, Alabama;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth, a former truck driver who studied theology at night, was ordained in 1948;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth became pastor of Bethel Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1953, and was an outspoken leader in the fight for racial equality;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth worked alongside Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and was hailed by Dr. King for his courage and energy in the fight for civil rights;

Whereas, in May 1956, Reverend Shuttlesworth established the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was banned from Alabama by court injunction;

Whereas, in a brazen attempt to threaten Reverend Shuttlesworth's resolve and commitment to the fight for equality and justice, 6 sticks of dynamite were detonated outside Reverend Shuttlesworth's bedroom window on Christmas Day, 1956;

Whereas, on the day after the attack on his home, on December 26, 1956, an undeterred Reverend Shuttlesworth courageously continued the fight for equal rights, leading 250 people in a protest of segregated buses in Birmingham;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth was beaten with chains and brass knuckles by a mob of Ku Klux Klansmen in 1957 when he tried to enroll his children in a segregated school in Birmingham;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth co-founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1957, serving as the first secretary of the organization from 1958 to 1970 and as its president in 2004;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth participated in protesting segregated lunch counters and helped lead sit-ins in 1960;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth worked with the Congress of Racial Equality to organize the Freedom Rides against segregated interstate buses in the South in 1961;

Whereas it was Reverend Shuttlesworth who called upon Attorney General Robert Kennedy to protect the Freedom Riders;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth freed a group of Freedom Riders from jail and drove them to the Tennessee State line to safety;

Whereas, in 1963, Reverend Shuttlesworth persuaded Dr. King to bring the civil rights movement to Birmingham;

Whereas, in the spring of 1963, Reverend Shuttlesworth designed a mass campaign that included a series of nonviolent sit-ins and marches against illegal segregation by Black children, students, clergymen, and others;

Whereas, in 1963, while leading a non-violent protest against segregation in Birmingham, Reverend Shuttlesworth was